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House.

Whoever writes the Populist platform

never studied the art of "boiling it down."

As a literary production it is fearfully and

wonderfully made.

Reduced to its lowest terms, the attempt

to bribe Senators was suggested by a man

who is now dead to a man whom nobody

who knows him would trust.

The gold reserve continues to shrink with

a prospect of a financial emergency in the

near future, while the President and Secretary

of the Treasury are off fishing.

Democratic politicians who looked the

Populist convention over yesterday went

away with sad faces. The late Democrat

who did not get the postoffice was there.

Now that Senator Gorman has spoken it

is proper to refer to the tariff bill before

the Senate as the Cleveland tariff bill. Secretary

Carlinde endorsed it April 23 in an

interview.

Will Representative Wilson remain silent

under Senator Gorman's charge that his

bill as it passed the House was "an imper-

fect measure" that did not deserve to be-

come a law?

General Hastings, the Republican nominee

for Governor of Pennsylvania, has been an

aspirant in previous conventions, and now

he has attained his ambition by his efforts

in behalf of previous tickets.

It is said that the committee on platform

of yesterday's convention could not

agree whether the government should at

once issue \$500,000,000 of fiat money, or \$1-

500,000,000, or so declared for the Omaha

platform.

It remained for Senator Gorman to de-

clare on the floor of the Senate that Mr.

Cleveland's letter of acceptance is the true

Democratic doctrine, and that the Chicago

platform was a fraud. Sometimes Mr. Gor-

man is sarcastic.

Senator Hill's vote against tabling the

tariff bill is not construed as meaning cer-

tainly that he will vote for it on its final

passage. He will reply to some of the

points in Gorman's speech and show up its

general insincerity.

When the dictionary shall be revised an

industrious man will be one who works at

something, while "industrial" will refer to

those persons who prefer to tramp the

country and live upon the people to earn

their bread by useful employment.

The Populists want a national currency

of \$50 per capita and the free coinage of

silver at the present ratio, and they want

the government to distribute money "to

the people direct, without the intervention

of banking corporations." They are out for

the stuff.

The well-informed correspondent of the

Chicago Record says that the vote on the

motion to lay the tariff bill on the table

is not a true index of the final vote, as

both Allen and Peffer declare against it if

concessions are not made, and Hill will be

against it in the event the income tax re-

maines.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says the people

will pay \$47,000,000 more of tax on sugar

under the Senate bill than they now pay,

just to pacify the sugar growers of one

State and the Sugar Trust. This is a fact,

but not a single Democratic Senator seemed

to be influenced by the fact in the vote of

Wednesday.

One of the resolutions in the Populist plat-

form, run in by some crank who rides a hobby, demands an amendment of the State Constitution adopting "the initiative and referendum system of legislation." Dollars to doughnuts there were not ten men in the hall who had the slightest idea what this means.

By the aid of the machine State committee, which gave several contests to Representative Oates in the Alabama State convention, he was nominated for Governor and Clevelandism endorsed, whereas the Democrats in Congress are very sore and some predict Oates's defeat by 20,000; but they forget that the election officers elect in Alabama, and not the voters.

When the Republicans of Pennsylvania come to look over their platform the most of them will regret that it is marred by the proposition to increase the circulating medium to \$40 per capita. It would take double the gold and silver we now have as a basis for such an increase, and what would be the use of so much money if there was no business and industry to put it into circulation?

Mr. James Swank, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association and an expert in all phases of the iron question, says the iron and steel schedules in the new tariff bill are based on existing conditions of prices and labor, which are not normal. Labor is from 25 to 35 percent less than it is in prosperous times, and the price of materials and transportation is correspondingly low. "If," says Mr. Swank, "the iron and steel manufacturers could assume that these panic conditions are to continue, that labor is to be depressed permanently in this country, they could maintain themselves under the schedule proposed by the Senate, but everybody hopes that the time will come in this country when the panic conditions will be removed and when the prices of American labor will be restored to former rates. When that time shall come the iron and steel manufacturers will not be able to live under the proposed compromise metal schedule." This goes to corroborate other circumstantial evidence that the Democratic party is legislating on the basis of permanently low prices and wages. It needs no argument to prove that a rate of duty which would afford adequate protection when wages are 25 to 35 percent below normal would not afford any protection at all when wages return to the old figure. But the Democratic party does not intend that they ever shall if it can prevent it.

MEETING OF THE ADULAMITES. The People's convention yesterday was one of the largest third-party meetings held in Indiana since the greenback years of 1878 and 1882. Those who knew the leaders and active spirits in those assemblies saw all of them who are living in the meeting of yesterday. They believe in the power of the government to create unlimited wealth with a printing press in the form of fiat money. They have at their tongues and all the heresies and misformations by which they sustain this view. They are for the most part honest, but they cannot recognize a fact, and logic or experience are wasted upon them. To these can be added that class of men who in ancient times assembled in the cave of Adulam—those who are discontented. Among the discontented are many who set out in the old parties in pursuit of office and have failed. They constitute the spiteful and the unscrupulous element of the party. Those who looked upon the convention must have been struck with the number of old men it contained and the absence of the intelligent and active young men who constituted so large a portion of the Republican State convention. Among those who participated was an unusually large number of men who have voted with the Democracy in the past.

The platform is the same in effect which the first national greenback convention adopted. Its open declaration for fiat money is not so emphatic in set terms, but it indorses the Omaha platform, which declared for the loaning of unlimited paper money on real property by the government. The platform is longer and rather more of a jumble than its predecessors. Claiming to be for one kind of money, the platform would have the Indiana Legislature make three kinds for those who have debts to pay. Some of the things it asks the Legislature to do are wise, but most are absurd. The tariff, which might be made to give the farmers of the United States the largest and best market in the world, is declared to be of no account. The surrender of the farm products of Indiana to the free competition of Canada is of no possible account, but the free coinage of silver, of which not an Indiana farmer can present fifty dollars' worth as a product, is demanded with vehemence. Every practical interest of the mass of farmers and workers in the varied industries is ignored, but the interest of the bonanza silver mine owners, already rich, is looked out for in a declaration which will enable them to have a dollar made out of half a dollar's worth of silver bullion. As a calamity party in Indiana the People's party will take the place of the Democracy, and will get the greater part of its increased vote from the disgruntled Democracy.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE INVESTIGATION. The Senate committee to investigate the rumors and reports regarding the sugar schedule of the Democratic members of the finance committee, and incidentally the reports of attempts to bribe Senators, seems to have emphasized the most unimportant topic assigned it and to have lost sight of the main purpose of the Lodge resolution. The majority has hit upon one Hutz, who has for years been known as an erratic and irresponsible character, with a view of showing that he was acting for some parties who desired to bribe Senators to vote against the Wilson or pending tariff bill. It is notorious that no man who would be chosen to represent any industry or business would take such a man as Hutz into his confidence or make him an agent. Such was the opinion of the two Senators whom he has been accused of attempting to bribe, as no mention was made of it until a long time after Hutz was said to have approached their friends. Yet with such knowledge of the man, the committee has gone to investigate him as if he were the leading actor in the rumors and scandals connected with the manipulation of the sugar schedule of the finance committee's many times amended bill. It may be that the committee is practicing upon Hutz until it can get other matters in hand.

For more than two months the correspondents of the papers in Washington, with few exceptions, have been giving detailed accounts of conferences between the Sugar Trust magnates and Democratic Senators who were in the secrets of the Democratic subcommittee considering tariff amendments. It is well known that the prices of the stock of the trust advanced more than one-fourth while the first sugar schedule was under consideration, and considerably more when the second, which was yet more favorable to the refineries, was reported. Both these schedules were known to men in the confidence of the Voorhees committee, and were agreed upon after the trust magnates had been in Washington. For weeks papers calling themselves Democratic have been publishing cartoons representing Democratic Senators in complicity with the Stock Exchange and the magnates of the trust. It is said to be well known in Washington that Senators used the wires freely in their sugar stock deals made on their previous knowledge of the schedules. Secretary Carlisle was the first man to openly advocate the present sugar

schedule, which he did in an interview published April 26. It has been alleged that the present schedule has been seen in his handwriting, and he is alleged to have said to the Democratic members of the finance committee that it must stand by the sugar refiners who stood by Cleveland in the last campaign. The New York World (Democratic) and the New York Press and Philadelphia Press declare their readiness to prove that the trust contributed a large sum to the Cleveland campaign fund. The two last-named papers have published a six-column article by a reputable correspondent making all the charges above referred to. Gen. Carl Schurz has asserted in an editorial in Harper's Weekly that several Senators and at least one Cabinet officer are agents of the Sugar Trust. These are the matters the country desires to know about. This was the primary purpose of the investigation. The chairman of the committee, Senator Gray, is an administration Senator in the largest meaning of the phrase, and the other Democratic member is the personal friend of Secretary Carlisle. Will these Senators prevent a thorough investigation? They can scarcely do it if Populist Allen votes with the two Republican members, Messrs. Davis and Lodge. Meanwhile the country will watch the movements of this committee with something more than curious interest.

THE RAILROAD CROSSING EVIL. The inauguration of a movement for the elevation of the railroad tracks crossing the city is the result of a natural evolution. It is inevitable that the growth of the city should force a consideration of the question some time, and the time seems to have come. Most of the railroads that enter and cross the city were constructed when it was a town of less than twenty-five thousand population. At that time and for many years afterwards the inconvenience and danger arising from grade crossings were easily overlooked, but now the case is different. The growth of the city has multiplied the number of street crossings many times and greatly increased the inconvenience and danger. Seven lines of railroad now cross the city, making many miles of track within the city limits, and about seventy street crossings. These will increase from year to year as the city grows; and as the population increases so will the inconvenience and danger of grade crossings. That which can be overlooked in a small town cannot be tolerated in a large city. The present population of the city and its immediate suburbs is about 145,000. It will not be many years before the suburbs will become part of the city, and all calculations as to the future increase of population must take this into account. On this basis it is safe to predict that within thirty years the city will cover much more ground than it does now, and have a population of three hundred thousand. It would be idiotic for the people to endure the nuisance of railroad grade crossings all that time and bequeath it to the next generation.

Assuming that present conditions cannot be allowed to continue, and that something must be done, the question is, what? There are but two remedies for the evil. The choice lies between viaducts and elevated tracks. Under the charter the city may require the railroads to build viaducts or "to raise or lower their tracks to conform to any grade which may be established by the Council." It rests with the city to decide which method it will adopt. Obviously, elevated tracks would furnish a much more complete and, in the end, cheaper remedy for the evils of grade crossings than viaducts would. To construct a viaduct at every street crossing where one will be needed within the next fifty years would cost an enormous sum of money and be a great disfigurement to the streets, and, as the suburbs would still continue to be used more or less, the remedy for existing evils would be incomplete. The elevation of the tracks would also involve a large outlay, but once done it would be done forever, and there would be an end of all the evils of grade crossings. Of course, the railroads can demonstrate on paper the impracticability of elevated tracks, and they will have much to say about the injustice of requiring them to make so costly an improvement. But, after all they can say, the fact will remain that the present system cannot be allowed to continue, and that the only adequate remedy is in raising the tracks.

EVIL OF AUTOCRATIC POWER. The coal strike has reached a very critical stage. So long as it did not interfere with the industry and transportation of the country it was simply to be deplored, like any other general strike affecting the welfare of a large number of men and their families. But it has passed that stage. In many cities the stock of coal is so nearly exhausted that factories have closed. If the strike continues much longer many industries will cease and to the army of idle men that has come from tariff agitation thousands will be added by the coal strike. The Cleveland conference failed mainly because it was not a conference, but a demand on one side and a refusal on the other. Unfortunately for the miners, the mine operators and the business of the country, the authority to adjust the difficulties is vested in the hands of one man, and that man is one who has shown no fitness for a position which has too much power for any one man to exercise. This man McBride, upon whose order thousands of men must cease to work, whether they wish it or not, has displayed nothing but arrogance during the whole of this unfortunate controversy. He has made the prices of coal mining for the whole country, and he will not yield to compromise or even permit the miners in many mines to work at wages which are satisfactory. There is no man in the country to-day who has so much power over tens of thousands of laborers and the general industries of the country as the man who unfortunately is at the head of the coal miners' organization. Without any responsibility, indifferent to the suffering of thousands of families and of the industries of the country, he declares that no coal miner shall earn wages until the operators shall agree to his prices, not for one lo-

cally but for the whole country. It is said that there is scarcely a locality in which the mine operators and the miners could not agree if these matters were left to them, but unfortunately the great body of miners, among whom are many men of larger experience and intelligence than McBride, obey this autocrat, even if it do so their families starve. While the coal miners are obedient to this one man, who insists upon his own terms, the Amalgamated Iron Workers are agreeing upon a sliding scale of wages by which wages will rise and fall with the prices received for the goods they produce. That is a practical and intelligent method of disposing of the question of wages in an industry in which labor is so large a factor in the cost of production. It stands to reason that the same wages cannot be paid for the manufacture of iron when pig is worth \$12 instead of \$15, or for the mining of coal when the price is \$2.50 instead of \$3.50. Unfortunately, many persons who have to do with the adjustment of wages refuse to take that all-important condition into consideration. Senator Turpie has succeeded in getting the bill to pension the heirs of Dr. Athon through the Senate, and it is now before the House committee. Prominent Army men have already sent letters of protest and testimony to establish the disloyalty of Dr. Athon. In Volume 1, page 312, of Adjutant-general Terrell's report, reference is made to the testimony of Horace Heffren before the military commission which tried and convicted the leaders of the Sons of Liberty, of which he was deputy commander, to the effect that "Gov. Morton was to be taken care of" or "held as a hostage for the safety of those of the insurrectionists who might be taken prisoners," and that "Dr. James S. Athon, a member of the order and then Secretary of State, was to become Governor under the law and the Constitution." Unless Jefferson Davis's heirs are to be pensioned for his services during the rebellion those of Dr. Athon should not.

Those who attribute the present stagnation of business to a lack of currency are utterly wrong. There is a great deal more money in the country now than there was four years ago, when business was prosperous. On the 31st of June, 1890, the total circulation of the country was \$1,436,443,770. At that time, on the 1st of January, 1894, the total circulation was \$1,729,918,396, being \$292 per capita. These figures show conclusively that there is no lack of currency in the country. As a matter of fact, the banks are full of money which they would gladly loan on good security. Instead of demanding an issue of more currency the Coxeyites and Populists should demand an issue of collaterals, giving each man his pro rata share so he could borrow money. Governor Werts, of New Jersey, has signed a bill, passed at the instigation of the "regular" medical fraternity, which prevents any person or persons from practicing the faith cure or mind cure system of healing. It will go hard with the regulars if this law is applied strictly and literally. Few, indeed, would be the cures wrought by allopaths or followers of any other medical "school" if patients were without faith in their doctors. Faith is an element in all medical practice only less important than drugs, and its place is tacitly recognized by physicians. It is only when nostrums are ignored that they feel that the foundation is being knocked from under their professional feet, and that the community is in danger.

THE LONDON TIMES thinks that "nothing but the confidence of the American people in Mr. Cleveland's sagacity prevents a premium on gold." The American people have ceased to regard Mr. Cleveland as better than his party. He has weakened on the silver question and is understood to favor the repeal of the prohibitory tax on State bank notes. Mr. Cleveland's political virtue is mainly for campaign purposes. Several Democratic Representatives in Congress will decline renomination because of "private business" requiring their attention. Several Democratic Senators will remain at their posts of duty for the same reason.

THE FIRST STUDENT TO APPLY FOR admission at the new George H. Smith College, in Sedalia, Mo., was William Davis. He is thirty-three years old, and was born a slave on the Mississippi plantation of Jefferson Davis. He resided there until he was twenty-one, when he was sent to a school in England. With the exception of Max O'Rell's last book, every work written by that clever Frenchman was translated into English by his wife. Mme. Blouet was born in England and learned French when a girl. She married the distinguished Max before he had attained any name in literature. The legend of the late Anthony J. Drexel to the German Hospital and the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, to the clerks of the two banking firms of Drexel & Co. and Drexel, Morgan & Co., and to the family of the late Mr. Drexel, is a story of a man who was a slave on the Mississippi plantation of Jefferson Davis. He resided there until he was twenty-one, when he was sent to a school in England. With the exception of Max O'Rell's last book, every work written by that clever Frenchman was translated into English by his wife. Mme. Blouet was born in England and learned French when a girl. She married the distinguished Max before he had attained any name in literature.

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As low as \$6.00. The giraffe comes high—Philadelphia Ledger. Now is the time to buy thermometers. They will soon be going up—Truth. Visitors to the retreats for fallen politicians always desire to gaze on the author of "Four Years More of Grover."—Washington Post. Mr. Cleveland is undoubtedly a good shot for a man who sent a substitute to the army. Unfortunately he does not think as he shoots.—Kansas City Journal. Queen Victoria's bestowal of the Order of the Bath on Capt. Graham, of the United States, in recognition of his valor during the first war—Chicago Tribune. If every man could know what other people are thinking of him all the time he would have a fair idea of his own worth.—Somerville Journal.

SENTIMENT IN SCHOOL AFFAIRS. It Should Not Prevail Either as to Teachers or Commissioners. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: With the return of the seasons comes the perennial question shall married women be employed in our public schools? There is never raised the corresponding question shall married men be so employed? but, on the contrary, other things being equal, the married man, for obvious reasons, is preferred. Of course no sane person will attempt to settle this question at once and forever, because there are too many circumstances to be considered. It is an occasion to raise it next year and every succeeding year while the world lasts; but that is no reason why it should not be met for the present. The argument, as I understand it, is that a married woman has a family to support, and that if she is employed in our school department we are not paying the role of benefactors. We have a class of work to be done, and business wisdom prompts us to employ those who can do that work to the best advantage. Experience has taught us that in some departments of school work women are better than men, and hence our teaching force consists largely of women. But there are departments in which women are not and cannot be the most efficient. It would be folly, therefore, to employ them in those departments where men are better suited. The woman or the woman who ask it of the men who concede it are unwise. The sentiment which would exclude married women because their husbands can support them, and ought to, applies with equal force to unmarried women who have parents or brothers who can and ought to support them. Every one who knows the history of the personnel of our present efficient corps of teachers will easily locate instances in which that rule would have deprived us of some of the best teachers we have now or ever have had, some of whom have attained almost a national fame. The question whether a given woman has a husband or a father or a brother who can and ought to support her should never find a place in our school economy. In every department where a teacher renders efficient service she is to be employed. Neither her politics nor her religion should have anything to do with the selection. The question, including sex, should be left to the order of the day of the school commissioner. Away with all sentimentalism in our school management! If any man or woman in any district has the most of the qualifications for an efficient teacher, let him or her be elected by the school board, by all means, and let the school commissioner, by all means, elect her, but not because she is a woman, nor yet because she is a widow, or because she is a mother, or because she is a sister, or because she is a daughter, or because she is a niece, or because she is a cousin, or because she is a friend, or because she is a neighbor, or because she is a fellow townsman, or because she is a fellow citizen, or because she is a fellow countryman, or because she is a fellow nation, or because she is a fellow world, or because she is a fellow universe, or because she is a fellow everything, or because she is a fellow nothing, or because she is a fellow everything and nothing, or because she is a fellow everything and nothing and everything, or because she is a fellow everything and nothing and everything and nothing, or because she is a fellow 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